

WHAT IS CLAIMED IS:

1. A method of processing a silver halide  
photosensitive material comprising:

processing, with a developer in which a solution  
5 physical development arises, the silver halide  
photosensitive material containing at least one  
compound selected from the group consisting of  
compounds of the following types 1 to 4:

(Type 1)

10 a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron  
oxidation to thereby form a one-electron oxidation  
product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation  
product is capable of releasing further two or more  
electrons accompanying a subsequent bond cleavage  
15 reaction;

(Type 2)

a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron  
oxidation to thereby form a one-electron oxidation  
product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation  
20 product is capable of releasing further one electron  
accompanying a subsequent carbon-carbon bond cleavage  
reaction, and the compound having, in its molecule, two  
or more groups adsorptive to silver halide;

(Type 3)

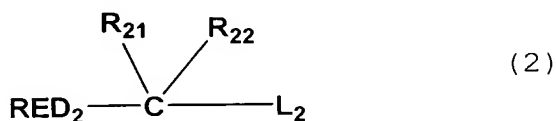
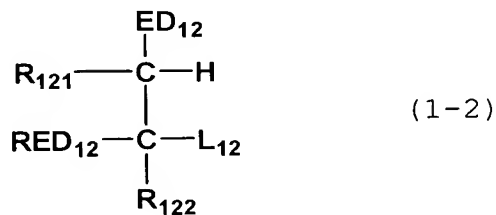
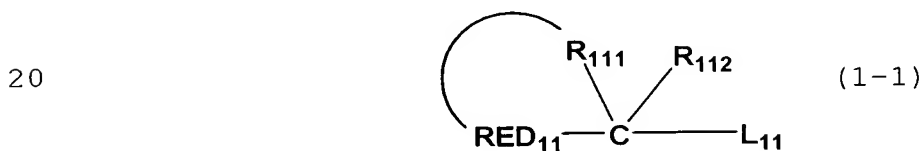
25 a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron  
oxidation to thereby form a one-electron oxidation  
product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation

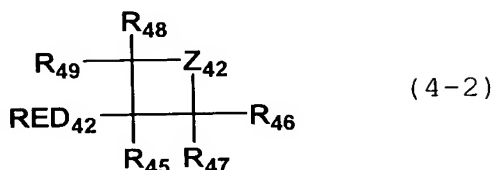
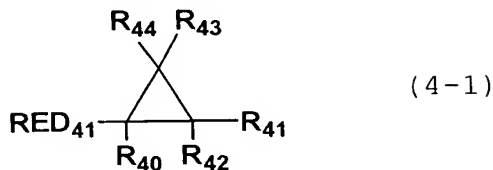
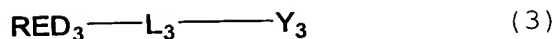
product is capable of releasing further one or more electrons after going through a subsequent bond forming reaction; and

(Type 4)

5 a compound capable of undergoing a one-electron oxidation to thereby form a one-electron oxidation product thereof, wherein the one-electron oxidation product is capable of releasing further one or more electrons after going through a subsequent  
10 intramolecular ring cleavage reaction.

2. The method of processing a silver halide photosensitive material according to claim 1, wherein the compound of type 1 is represented by the following general formula (1-1) or (1-2), the compound of type 2  
15 is represented by the following general formula (2), the compound of type 3 is represented by the following formula (3), and the compound of type 4 is represented by the following formula (4):





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wherein in the general formula (1-1), RED<sub>11</sub> represents a reducing group; L<sub>11</sub> represents a split-off group; R<sub>112</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; and R<sub>111</sub> represents a group of nonmetallic atoms capable of forming a cyclic structure corresponding to a tetrahydro form, hexahydro form or octahydro form of a 5-membered or 6-membered aromatic ring (including an aromatic heterocycle) together with the carbon atom (C) and RED<sub>11</sub>,

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wherein in the general formula (1-2), RED<sub>12</sub> and L<sub>12</sub> have the same meanings as those of RED<sub>11</sub> and L<sub>11</sub> of the general formula (1-1), respectively; each of R<sub>121</sub> and R<sub>122</sub> represents a hydrogen atom or substituent capable of substituting on the carbon atom; and ED<sub>12</sub> represents an electron-donating group, wherein the groups R<sub>121</sub> and RED<sub>12</sub>, the groups R<sub>121</sub> and R<sub>122</sub>, or the groups ED<sub>12</sub> and RED<sub>12</sub> may be bonded with each other to thereby form a cyclic structure,

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wherein in the general formula (2), RED<sub>2</sub> has the same meaning as that of RED<sub>12</sub> of the general formula

(1-2);  $L_2$  represents a split-off group; and each of  $R_{21}$  and  $R_{22}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent, wherein  $RED_2$  and  $R_{21}$  may be bonded with each other to thereby form a cyclic structure, provided that the compound represented by the general formula (2) is  
5 a compound having, in its molecule, two or more groups adsorptive to silver halide,

wherein in the general formula (3),  $RED_3$  has the same meaning as  $RED_{12}$  of the general formula (1-2);

10  $Y_3$  represents a reactive group having a carbon-carbon double bond moiety or a carbon-carbon triple bond moiety, which moiety being capable of forming a new bond by reacting with a one-electron oxidized  $RED_3$ , and  $L_3$  represents a linking group that links between  $RED_3$  and  $Y_3$ ,  
15

wherein in the general formulae (4-1) and (4-2), each of  $RED_{41}$  and  $RED_{42}$  has the same meaning as  $RED_{12}$  of the general formula (1-2); each of  $R_{40}$  to  $R_{44}$  and  $R_{45}$  to  $R_{49}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; and in the general formula (4-2),  $Z_{42}$  represents  
20  $-CR_{420}R_{421}-$ ,  $-NR_{423}-$  or  $-O-$ , wherein each of  $R_{420}$  and  $R_{421}$  represents a hydrogen atom or substituent; and  $R_{423}$  represents a hydrogen atom, alkyl group, aryl group or heterocyclic group.

25 3. The method of processing a silver halide photosensitive material according to claim 1, wherein the compound selected from the group consisting of

those of types 1 to 4 is one having, in its molecule, an adsorptive group or a partial structure of sensitizing dye.

4. A silver halide reversal photosensitive material comprising at least one compound selected from the group consisting of those of types 1 to 4 described in claim 1.

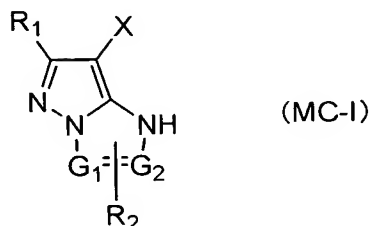
5. The silver halide reversal photosensitive material according to claim 4, wherein the silver halide reversal photosensitive material has a photosensitive layer containing a silver halide emulsion, on a support, and the at least one compound selected from the group consisting of those of types 1 to 4 is incorporated in the silver halide emulsion.

6. The silver halide reversal photosensitive material according to claim 4, wherein the silver halide reversal photosensitive material has a layer containing at least one compound whose oxidation potential is in the range of 0.18 to 0.90 eV.

7. The silver halide reversal photosensitive material according to claim 4, wherein the silver halide reversal photosensitive material contains silver halide emulsion grains each having a shell provided on a core, wherein the shell is formed with silver halide after a chemical sensitization step and the average shell thickness of each grain is 20 nm or less.

8. The silver halide reversal photosensitive

material according to claim 4, wherein the silver  
halide reversal photosensitive material is a color  
reversal photosensitive material containing at least  
one azole magenta coupler represented by the following  
5 general formula (MC-I):



wherein  $R_1$  represents a hydrogen atom or  
substituent; one of  $G_1$  and  $G_2$  represents a carbon atom,  
10 and the other represents a nitrogen atom; and  $R_2$   
represents a substituent that substitutes one of  $G_1$  and  
 $G_2$  which is a carbon atom, wherein  $R_1$  and  $R_2$  may  
further have a substituent, a polymer of the general  
formula (MC-I) may be formed via  $R_1$  or  $R_2$ , and polymer  
15 chain may be bonded via  $R_1$  or  $R_2$ ; X represents a  
hydrogen atom or a group that is capable of splitting  
off by a coupling reaction with an oxidized aromatic  
primary amine color developing agent.